

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 669.]

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1799.

[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street).—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

FOR SALE,

THE valuable farm whereon I now live, in Bourbon county, situate near the forks of Stoner and Hinkletons forks of Licking river, five miles from Paris—containing five hundred acres, about two hundred of which are cleared—about thirty acres in timothy grass; four acres in corn, and five in white clover—between four and five hundred choice apple trees, and about four hundred bearing peach trees—a good dwelling house, with four good rooms on the lower floor, besides a kitchen under the main roof, and a cellar, forty by twenty feet—a good barn, fifty two by 32 feet—good stables, corn-houses, &c.—a good mill house, with two good mills, one containing 118 and the other 96 gallons, thirty small tubs, &c.—a tolerable good water grist mill on the farm—a good new spring-house, and two never failing springs—the cleared land under a good fence. One half of the purchase money will be received in flour, in yearly payments, delivered at the Blue Licks, or on the Ohio river. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

LABAN SHIFF.

LOST,

ON the road from Lexington to Washington, about the 10th of June,

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book, with a silver clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever delivers the book and papers to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded.

B. Duke.

June 27th, 1799.

DOCTOR M. SCHAAK,

Physician & Surgeon;

ANNOUNCES to his friends and the public, that he practices in the above line of his profession, and gives his assistance in removing complaints incident to the human body; female complaints in particular—the cures Diseases of Children—Scrophulous, or St. Anthony's, Fire—Pituitous—Consumption—Jaundice—Flux—Polypus, or Polypoid Stenosis—White Swelling—All Poisons—the Hydrophobia, or the Bite of Mad Dogs, even when raging.

Main Street, Lexington, July 10th, 1799.

FLAX-SEED OIL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A QUANTITY OF

FLAX-SEED OIL

OF A GOOD QUALITY,

Which he will sell at a reduced price for Cash.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, July 10th, '99.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Col. John Edwards's, of the waters of Townsend, Bourbon county, a dark bay horse, about 14½ hands high, about 5 years old, short before, branded on each shoulder SC, appraised to 30 dollars.

James Vanlandingham.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clover Lick creek, a very young horse, seven years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, some saddle spots, a small star in his forehead, branded on the off shoulder ST, appraised to 22½.

MOSES BLACK.

Greene county, April 23th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, on Cane creek, a dark bay horse, bred before about fourteen hands, a half high, twelve years old, with a large bell on, leather collar tied on with strings, with a fore on his near hind leg; when first pointed no brand perceivable, but when first perceivable to be thus SM, on the near shoulder, appraised to 25.

WILLIAM DUBERRY.

April 6th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Upper Howards creek, Clarke county, a bay mare, fifteen years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on near buttock, but not perceivable with, a small star and flip, the near hind foot white, has some saddle spots on her back; a four shilling bell on, tied with a rope, appraised to 15.

William Cotton.

May 4th, 1799.

European Intelligence.

Italy.

FLORENCE, 8th Germinal, March 28. On the 4th the government was informed, that notwithstanding all the efforts made by M. de Manfredini, the French were refused to occupy Tuscany, and that while a corps of troops was proceeding to Leghorn, another was proceeding to Florence. In consequence of this information, the following proclamation was issued on the morning of the 5th:

"Ferdinand III. by the Grace of God, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, Grand Duke of Tuscany, &c.

prudent conduct will secure to them new claims of our good will.

Done at Florence, the 24th of March '99.

Signed

"FERDINAND,
"J. FRANCISCO SERATI,
"GAETANO RANIOLEDE.

ARMY OF HELVETIA.

Head-Quarters at St. Gall, 14th Germinal, 7th year of the French republic, one indivisible.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GEN. IN CHIEF TO THE PEOPLE OF HELVETIA.

Helveticans,
The French commanders inform me that perfidious or lunatic persons commit acts of violence against the French troops when they march single or in scattered bodies. I learn likewise, that symptoms of insurrection have appeared in several quarters of Switzerland.

Helveticans! Why this sudden change? Why do you destroy that indispensable harmony which existed between you and the French army? Why do you disturb that peace which reigned in your abodes?

It would thus seem, that you give ear to the insinuations and atrocious plots of the enemies of the French republic, who are also your enemies! It would thus appear that you conceive the French army is no longer in a state to resist the Austrian forces! The army which I command has beat them at every point where it has been engaged and will still beat them should they dare to enter your territory.

But can you imagine that amidst the efforts of courage, and the sacrifices which that brave army makes for your defence, that it will coolly see its heroes falling under the attacks of cowardly assassins? Do you think that I myself will hesitate to take terrible vengeance on these infamous enormities!

Helveticans who remain attached to France and your constitution! Save your country from the evils which threaten it, by repressing the guilty! Point them out to your government, that their crimes may be instantly overtaken with punishment.

As to myself I have shown that I knew how to protect you whilst I held in my a faithful ally, so will I show myself capable of punishing you, if you become traitors, and violators of the faith of treaties.

The security of the French army and your own security also, will be the rule of my conduct.

I therefore declare, that from this moment, I shall hold the several communes responsible for all the events that shall happen within their territory to the annoyance of Frenchmen.

I further declare, that columns of the French army will march with rapidity towards the cantons which shall show any disposition to insurrection, and that such cantons shall be ravaged with fire and sword.

This proclamation shall be printed in the two languages, published and posted up through the whole of Helvetia, and copied in the general orders of the army.

Signed

MASSENA.

France.

PARIS, April 10th.

Gen. Jordan is appointed inspector of the army of England.

Buonaparte has taken the city of Acre, the residence of that pacha who promised the Grand Seigneur to annihilate our army in Egypt. This news was brought to Foulon by a vessel which came in 25 days from Alexandria.

April 30.

A letter from Turin, dated the 20th April, brings the following intelligence: "We are assured Gen. Moreau has resumed part of the position which he was obliged to abandon in the late engagements; that he has made five thousand Austrians prisoners; and that Gen. Gauthier has also, on his side, beaten and repulsed the enemy."

We have received a letter from Basle, dated the 6th inst. in the following terms: "Gen. Massena has had advice by an extraordinary courier from Italy, that the army under the provisional command of Gen. Moreau, has beat the enemy at Pizzanone, and compelled them to retreat at the Adige, and raise the blockade of Man-

tua. Our army has resumed its former position." Gen. Massena has removed his headquarters to Zurich.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Massena, general in chief, to the Executive Directory of the French Republic.
Head-Quarters at Zurich, the 7th Floreal, April 26.

Citizen Directors,

I received in my way from Basle to Zurich, an extraordinary dispatch from Gen. Lecourbe, by which he informs me of the situation of the right wing of the army of Helvetia. I hasten to transmit you the details of it.

On the 3d Floreal, 22d April, the enemy attacked the principal positions of Gen. Lecourbe, with a superior force. They directed their attacks against Manola and Remus.

At the first attack they repulsed our troops, and got possession of Remus. But the second battalion of the 44th demi-brigade, marched boldly against the enemy, and drove them back to the mountains from whence they have descended, after having beat them in the village.

While this was passing, the first battalion of the same demi-brigade, beat and repulsed the enemy at Schillens and Pont-Martin, where their attacks were as fruitless as against the rest of the line.

During this day we made 8000 prisoners, among which were 2 major, 6 captains, 6 lieutenants and 6 ensigns. Their loss in killed and wounded, amounted to more than 400 men.

Gen. Lecourbe, in making particular mention of the 44th demi-brigade, also renders justice to all the troops engaged in that action. He particularly praises his artillery.

Signed

MASSENA.

May 3.

A very extraordinary report was spread this day in the two councils, and is now the subject of every conversation. We are assured that the Telegraph has announced the assassination of our plenipotentiaries Bonnier and Roberiot, in a village between Radade and Strauburg—Jean Debry was the only person who escaped the fury of the assassins.

The emperor of Russia has declared war against the city of Hamburg. It remains to be seen in what light this will be viewed by the king of Prussia, under whose protection that city is, and of England herself, for whom it is the medium through which the draws all the gold of Germany.

American Intelligence.

Nova-Scotia.

HALIFAX, June 8.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Courtney, of his majesty's ship Topaze, to a gentleman in this town.

"It is with great pleasure I can safely say you will be able to celebrate a great victory over the French, in a short time.

On the 1st of May the Black Joke lugger was dispatched by Lord Bridport to Ireland, and on her way in long 8, 17, W. Cape Clear bearing N. half W. distant 47 leagues, very fortunately fell in with us, and gave us the pleasing intelligence of his Lordship being then in chase of the republicans to the number of 15 sail of the line and 10 frigates.—On the 20th of April, he fell in with them, and unfortunately a fog came on; however, at the time the lugger left him he was not more than twelve leagues from them, bearing N. N. E. of him, supposed to be then steering in that quarter; and I assure you, a very narrow escape we had for when the lugger first discovered us she made no doubt our convoy had then been captured, as the enemy's fleet could not be more than six leagues to windward of us: We were then steering W. N. W. and capt. Church judging Lord Bridport rode S. W. of us, thought it necessary to steer W. to join him; However, we mislaid him, but fortunately saved, I verily believe, the convoy by it. If the lugger had not been seen we must inevitably have run directly into their mouths.—We suppose they were destined for Ireland; but meeting two days after with Captain Durham, in the Anson, with the Naiaid, who were then reconnoitring from some intelligence Capt. Durham

had received, he was of opinion they were endeavoring to form a junction with the Spanish and Toulon fleet; but I think there is very little doubt of their going to Ireland. I assure you our expectations are wonderfully raised, conceiving to a certainty, Lord Bridport must fall in with them, and as our fleet is the most powerful for the number that has failed this war, will give a very satisfactory account of them."

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 18.

Captain Folter, 34 days from Lisbon; he had reported before he failed, that the French fleet had got to sea. After failing May 27, last 37, long 33 spoke the scho. Agnes, Bacon, bound to Philadelphia, which had been boarded from a British cutter, and the capt. informed that the French was not only at sea, but had entered the Straights, and consisted of 27 vessels.

Capt. Folter brought with him a sketch of intelligence prepared by Mr. Bulkeley. It follows:

"It is reported and credited here (Lisbon) that a French or Spanish fleet is at sea, off Melieng from Lagos bay, French—those from Oporto say Spanish the Success frigate has been chased by them, and is gone to Gibraltar to give the information to the French Vice-Commodore."

"The Earl Saint Vincent has been worked in Italy, and obliged to retire towards Milan. Some letters assert their head quarters to be at Lodi (which is 30 miles S. E. of the city of Milan.) Most reports agree that the Austrians have taken Ferrara, (capital of the Duchy of that name, in the late Territory of the pope.) The first corps of Russian troops are said to have arrived before Mantua. The French troops have evacuated Naples for fear of being cut off. The affairs of the French were never so bad in Italy, as at the present moment; and it is not likely there will be a Frenchman in Italy in three months time from the present day."

New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 21.

Extract of a letter from Thomas Appleton, esp. American consul at Leghorn, dated March 27, 1799, received at Boston.

"On Sunday 24th, the French troops under the command of Gen. Miolla, entered the city. Every thing then took a novel appearance—the city immediately surrendered, and the Tuscan troops, to the number of 2000, yielded their arms in the great square. Yesterday the emblems of liberty were erected in the centre of the grand place, and all is tranquil."

"I had an interview with the general, who shewed me every mark of civility and attention. He assured me that immediately on my proving to him American property, it should always be sacred. Indeed in all his conversation the greatest friendship for our country appears."

June 22.

CAPTURE OF VERONA.

(From "Le Point du Saur," a Paris paper of the 24th Germinal, April 13th, handed to us by an obliging friend.)

Milan, 10th germinal 20th March. The commander in chief, Sherer, writes to citizen Richard, ambassador of the republic at Milan.

"Yesterday I gave you an account of a victory obtained by the French army on the Adige. (It is the same which has been published at Paris by order of the directory,) to day I open my letter to announce one much more important."

"For some days large bodies of artillery and other troops had desisted towards the Adige from the Tyrol; the imperial army occupied a camp before Verona; the fortification had been furnished with a large quantity of artillery and a numerous garrison. The citizens had at the same time, received orders to lay up provisions for many months, or to quit the city; every thing announced that it was the determination of the Austrians to maintain and defend this post to the last extremity."

"French valor has overturned their plan. A courier arrived this morning, bringing an account of a battle alike bloody and obstinate, which took place on the environs of Verona. The field of battle was covered with 15,000 killed and wounded; but the victory was on the side

of the French. The Austrians experienced a total defeat; their camp was forced, and Verona capitulated.

It was the 7th of this month that the French army commenced the attack of twenty-two redoubts, which defended the city of Verona. The attack and defence were equally obstinate; twice the French were repulsed; but, on the third attack, a skillful manoeuvre of the division of gen. Moreau, and the bravery of the republicans, which continually increased, obtained the victory. The two armies agreed to a truce for twenty-four hours, to bury their dead. The 8th at night Verona was taken.—The garrison consisting of 10,000 men, are made prisoners of war.

The Swiss and Piedmontese legions distinguished themselves greatly, and have received the encomiums which they justly merit. The new levies have done wonders; one of them who had, without avail, solicited to be admitted into the corps of grenadiers, was not discouraged, but proved that he was worthy.

"At the attack, he threw himself, before the grenadiers, into the entrenchment of the Austrians, and there planting his fusée, and covering it with his hat, he cried, "long live the New Levies!" A serjeant of grenadiers, pulled off his epaulettes, and gave them to him. A chief of Brigade having gained the summit of a parapet, fell, pierced with balls, & cried, "I die for the republic!" [Extract from the official bulletin of the French Directory.]

June 24.

Sunday arrived the ship *Marshallberg*, capt. Krooter, in 41 days from Cherbourg, in France. The *Marshallberg* was boarded the 4th of May, by a British schooner, who informed Capt. Krooter that the English fleet had fallen in with the French fleet from Brest, and that a severe action had taken place, the particulars he could not inform. By the *Marshallberg* we have a confirmation of the defeat of the French by the Archduke Charles with the loss of 100,000 men.—Capt. Krooter heard nothing of the capture of Verona.

PLEASEING.

Capt. Connell, of the *Rein Deer*, arrived on Saturday, informs us that the governor of Surinam has received orders from the Batavian republic, to suffer her privateers of any nation, to bring American prizes into that port; and, in case any should be brought in, he is further ordered to deliver them up to the proper owners, with costs.

Mr. Tull, lately appointed American consul at Surinam, could not be acknowledged by the governor. The reasons he gave for it, was, that his credit not acknowledged a consul from the French Republic.

New Jersey.

NEWARK, June 25.

We obtain the most circumstantial intelligence of the French fleet being at sea from a Halifax paper of June 8, in which it is given on indubitable authority, with an addition that furnishes reasonable grounds to expect the British fleet has fallen in with it. The British admirals as was anticipated, received early information of the French fleet being at sea—numerous cutters have conveyed the agreeable intelligence; and the best measures for meeting them have been adopted.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the brig *Amelia*, captain Stothbury, from Liverpool: from whence she sailed the 6th of May, ult.

Capt. S. informs, that the account of Lord Bridport having fallen in with the French fleet and lost them in a fog, was received at Liverpool, the 2d of May; that on the 4th, official advices were obtained of his having come up with them and an engagement was generally believed to have taken place. Capt. S. unfortunately brought no newspapers.

The German journals estimate the force which Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Morocco have engaged to furnish, to aid the Ottomans in expelling the French from Egypt, at 100,000 men; in addition to which the emperor of Morocco has sent 25,000 cavalry.

Twelve thousand of the corps of Gonde are said to have been incorporated into the Russian army, and to compose part of the troops marching against France.

The *Agnes*, Baco, mentioned under the *Position* head arrived on Friday evening from Lisbon, and confirms the account of the French fleet having been going into the Mediterranean on the 10th of May.

Lexington, July 18.

Monday next is the day appointed for the meeting of the convention, in Frankfort, for the purpose of altering, amending or re-adopting the constitution.

MR. BRADFORD.

IN addition to the queries published in your last paper, he pleases to publish the following.—They are of equal importance; and I believe steps have been taken to try the principle in the convention.

1st. Whether the rules respecting the election of members to the assembly, will not equally apply in the election of members to the convention?

2d. Whether upon this or any other principle a man cannot be excluded from the convention, who treated and canvassed to procure himself to be elected?

July 13th, 1799.

A London paper of May 9, after mentioning the triumphs of the Austrians over the French, concludes as follows:

"While the arms of the republic have encountered fresh disasters in Europe, successful appear still to have followed the standard of Buonaparte. The Vienna court gossamer states, that he had penetrated into Syria, and defeated part of the forces of the Pacha, who was employed to conduct the war against him. The accounts from Constantinople of the 3d of June, state that the Pacha of Acre is afraid to venture from his capital, and that the French are in possession of almost all Syria. The French papers had stated that Buonaparte had taken Acre, and these accounts if true give great countenance to the report. Buonaparte has likewise succeeded in tranquilizing Egypt, and has greatly strengthened his forces by incorporating a number of those whom he had gained over. This intelligence, however differs much from that lately communicated to government by commodore Trowbridge."

An extract of a letter from Culpeper Virginia, dated June 17 1799, and published in the *Aurora* of 24, states, that gen. Henry Lee, is not duly elected to congress, notwithstanding he was elected in congress, he had a majority of 25 votes; upon an examination of the polls, it appears that Dr. Jones has the greatest number of legal votes, and is therefore again returned the member.

DOCTOR JOSEPH BOSWELL.

He has removed his shop to the corner of Short and Market streets, opposite the market house, where he will continue the practice of medicine in its different branches.

July 16th, 1799.

TO BE RENTED.

THE plantation whereon I live, with some improvements—Any person desirous to take the same, may have possession of the lands that are in small grain, to put into crop this fall—I want four or five tenants to reside upon, improving lands, one thousand acres of land, the lower part of Walworth's military survey, on the Ohio river, below the Falls, adjoining to my lands there.

John Campbell.

July 8th, 1799.

PROPOSALS.

FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF THE UNITED STATES, ON THE FOLLOWING ROUTE—RACON, WILL be received at the General Post Office in Philadelphia, until the 14th day of August next, inclusive.

1. From Shad's, in Tennessee, by col. Orr's, Powell's Valley, Cumberland Gap, and Stamford, to Danville, twice a week.

Leave Mobile every Friday, at 2 P. M. and arrive at Danville the next Monday by 7 P. M. Returning: Leave Danville every Tuesday by 5 A. M. and arrive at Mobile the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Notes. 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail, at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars, shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters, are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own amusement, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that endorsement, and for what sum without that endorsement.

5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July, and October.

7. The contract for the routes numbered 1 to 9, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of October 1801. Contracts for the routes numbered 10 to 20, are to be in operation on the 1st day of October next, and are to continue in force until the 1st of April 1802.

Joseph Habersham.

General Post-Office, Philadelphia June 13, 1799.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend with commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery, on the second Tuesday in August next, if fair, if not, the next day, at the mouth of Tripoli creek, a fork of Licking, about sixteen miles from the Bourbon furnace, to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the calls in an entry made in November 1783, in the name of Richard Kixey, for 3800 acres of land, and to do such other things as it is by law directed, and I shall then proceed.

Richard Kixey jun

July 10th, 1799.

NOTICE.

I THAT I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Jefferson on the 4th day of September next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at Thomas M. Carey's improvement, on Clinchwood run, to take depositions for perpetuating testimony respecting the said improvement, and the calls of an entry of three hundred acres of land, made in the name of Nimrod King, to begin one mile below the above improvement, and do such other things as may be necessary and agreeable to law.

William F. King.

His at law to Nimrod King dec.

July 18th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near the clerk's office, Fayette county, a fore mare, 14 hands high, about seven years old, branded but not legible, a blaze face, trots appraised to 160.

Walter Kerrick.

January 5th, 1799.

For more advertisements see Gazette Extraordinary.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, April 24.

A letter from Marshall Suwarrow, dated Veligio, April 18 states, that the French had repulsed the Adda, after throwing fifteen thousand men into Mantua, and five thousand into Pefchiera; and that the marshall was preparing to follow them, after leaving gen. Kray with a corps of about twenty thousand men to invest those two places. Marshall Suwarrow's patrols had been pushed as far as Cremona, and general Kienau's to the neighbourhood of Bologna, without meeting any considerable body of the enemy.

By accounts received in the evening of the same day, it appears that the enemy were employed in throwing up entrenchments at Lodi and Casiano. Marshall Suwarrow, with a body between forty-five and fifty thousand men, was to have marched on the 19th to Monta Chiaro, on the Chefa, in order to occupy Breicia, and then to advance on the Oglio and Adda.

RASTADT, April 20.

The French ministers yesterday received a notification, which enjoined them to retire to Strasburgh, and invite such members as desired to make a separate peace on the part of their sovereigns, to follow them to conclude the same at Strasburgh. They will set out on the 4th of this month.

The private communication and secret conferences between the French and Prussian ministers are not less frequent than heretofore; but we are entirely ignorant of their object.

England.

LONDON, April 21.

It was yesterday stated with much confidence, that government has received intelligence from Mr. Grenville, that his Prussian majesty had in the most decided terms, expressed his determination not to take a part in the present contest with France; and, in reply to the request to permit the march of the Russian troops through his territory, has intimated, that the neutrality he had promised to observe did not admit his acquiescence in such a measure; and that should it be attempted by force he would with his utmost means, repel and punish the aggressors.

April 27.

By private letters from St. Petersburg, dated the 3d inst. we learn that on the 27th ult. his majesty the emperor of Russia signed the following edict, which was published a few days after:—

"Whereas we have remarked for some time past in the government of Hamburg a disposition for the principles of anarchy, and an attachment to the forms of the French government, which are destructive to all legitimate power: We order that an embargo shall be laid upon all the Hamburg vessels in our ports, and we also belong to that a return shall be made to the number of said vessels which are in each of our ports.

"Given at St. Petersburg,

March the 21st, 1799."

(Signed) "PAUL."

May 7.

Private letters by the mail, report, that the Archduke intends resigning the command of the army in Suabia on account of ill health. He is subject lately to epileptic fits, and has been so severely attacked by a rheumatic fever, that his life has been in danger; and this misfortune is the principal cause of the inactivity of the Imperial troops in Germany.

May 8.

BREST FLEET.

The Squadron which sailed from Brest, carries 25,000 troops, to be disembarked under the orders of gen. Kilmaine. It is composed of 1 ship of 120 guns, 3 of 110, 2 of 80, and nineteen of 74, besides nine frigates, and several corvettes. The crews are more than complete, and all the sailors have received three months pay, in advance. The ships are victualled for five months. The captains received from the minister a packet which was to be opened only in the presence of their general staff, upon a signal given, by the admiral's ship firing a gun. The gun was fired, it appears, in the night of the 26th ult. The packet directed them to sail, and they immediately put to sea, with a favorable wind.

| Ships. | Commanders. | Guns. | Men. |
|-------------------|-------------|-------|------|
| L'Ocean | Brouillac | 120 | 1340 |
| Le Republicain | Bermenger | 110 | 1213 |
| Le Terrille | Lecault | 110 | 1013 |
| L'Invincible | L'Heretic | 110 | 1069 |
| L'Indomptable | Dordelin | 80 | 850 |
| Le Formidable | Trepennard | 80 | 893 |
| Le Zele | Dufay | 74 | 759 |
| Le Constitution | Lerry | 74 | 758 |
| Le Citadelle | Berguin | 74 | 742 |
| Le Watigny | Gowidon | 74 | 700 |
| Le Batave | Daugier | 74 | 720 |
| Le Gaulois | Simeon | 74 | 752 |
| Le Mont Blanc | Maitral | 74 | 713 |
| Le Redoutable | Montcouff | 74 | 777 |
| Le Gémappé | Colmar | 74 | 710 |
| Le Duquesne | Kruengal | 74 | 713 |
| Le Tourville | Henry | 74 | 700 |
| Le J. J. Rousseau | Bigot | 74 | 717 |
| Le Jean Bart | Berguet | 74 | 730 |
| Le Dix Août | Meyner | 74 | 734 |
| Le Revolution | Rolland | 74 | 700 |
| Le Convention | Bozee | 74 | 717 |
| Le Tyranicide | Allemand | 74 | 668 |
| Le Censeur | Faye | 74 | 800 |
| Le Fougax | Belfond | 74 | 770 |

FRIGATES.

| | | | |
|------------|--------------------|-----|-----|
| Romaine | Lacaille | 44 | 440 |
| Creole | Courage | 40 | 387 |
| Bravoure | Labourdonnaie | 36 | 357 |
| Cocarde | Croire | 36 | 300 |
| Fraternite | Belfard | 36 | 812 |
| Fidelle | Chejneau, en suite | 169 | |
| Barcaue | Bourran | 23 | 195 |
| Tachique | Louvet | 18 | 190 |
| Biche | Kirnel | 74 | 40 |
| Découverte | Pollart | 51 | 51 |

2871 23761

150

25 Ships of the line, 5 Frigates, 1 Flute, 2 Corvettes, 2 Gallies. Total, generally, 35 vessels.

LORD BRIBPORT'S FLEET.

| Ships. | Guns. | Commanders. |
|---------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Royal George, | 100 | Lord Bridport |
| | | Rear adm'l. Poff |
| | | Captain Domest |
| Prince, | 98 | Rt. Ad. C. Cotton |
| Neptune, | 98 | Vallon |
| St. George, | 98 | S. Edwards |
| Glory, | 98 | Thomas Wells. |
| Cesar, | 84 | Sir Jas. Saunier |
| Le Pompee, | 80 | Charles Sterling |
| Ajax, | 80 | A. F. Cochrane |
| L'Impetueux, | 78 | Sir Edward Pellew |
| Achilles, | 74 | George Murray |
| Dragon, | 74 | George Campbell |
| Renown, | 74 | Sutton |
| Superb, | 74 | E. Bowater |
| Magnificent, | 74 | H. Sawyer. |
| Rusell, | 74 | |
| Mars | 74 | Rear admiral G. Berkeley |
| | | Capt. Moncton |

Sixteen sail of the line.

The Venerable of 74 guns, capt. Sir G. Fairlay, sailed to join before the news of the falling of the enemy arrived: since which, the

Atlas, 98 J. Jones
Formidable, 98 E. Thorborough
Ramilles, 74 R. Grindall
Robust, 74 George Countels
Saturn, 74 T. Totty
Canada, 74 Hon. M. De Courcy
Triumph, 74 T. Seconbe
D'Almeida, 74 T. R. Shivers
Belona, 74 Sir J. Thompson

Have sailed from Plymouth—and

Royal Sovereign, 110 U. A. Gardner
Queen Charlotte, 110 Capt. Bedford
Captain, 74 Sir E. Strachan.
Repulse, 64 J. Almes
Are about to sail from Spithead; making in the whole, thirty sail of the line.

at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as may be appointed for that purpose; and the said collector shall at all times pay to the order of the officer who shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act (such monies as they are otherwise by this act directed to pay, only excepted) and shall, once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement, to the officer or officers whose duty it shall be to make such settlement; and if any collector, naval officer or surveyor, shall omit to keep fair and true accounts as aforesaid, or shall refuse to submit forthwith their books, papers and accounts, to inspection as aforesaid, or if any collector shall omit or refuse to render his accounts for settlement, for a term exceeding three months after the same shall have been required by the proper officer, in each and every such case the delinquent officer shall forfeit and pay, for the use of the United States, one thousand dollars, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That every collector, naval officer and surveyor, in cases of occasional and necessary absence, or of sickness, and not otherwise, may respectively exercise and perform their several functions, powers and duties by deputy, duly constituted under their hands and seals respectively, for whom, in the execution of their trust, they shall respectively be answerable; that in case of the disability or death of a collector, the duties and authorities vested in him, shall devolve on his deputy, if any there be at the time of such disability or death, for whose conduct the estate of such disabled or deceased collector shall be liable; and in defect of a deputy, the said authorities and duties shall devolve upon the naval officer of the same district, if any there be; and if there be no naval officer, upon the surveyor of the port appointed for the residence of such disabled or deceased collector, if any there be, and if none, upon the surveyor of the port nearest thereto and within the said district. And in every case of the disability or death of a surveyor, it shall be lawful for the collector of the district to nominate some fit person to perform his duties and exercise his authorities; and the authorities of the persons who may be empowered to act in the stead of those who may be disabled or dead, shall continue until successors shall be duly appointed and ready to enter upon the execution of their respective offices.

Collectors,
&c. may appoint deputies.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be brought into the United States, from any foreign port or place, in any ship or vessel belonging in the whole or in part, to a citizen or citizens, inhabitant or inhabitants of the United States, unless the master or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, shall have on board a manifest or manifests in writing, signed by such master

Masters of vessels from foreign ports to have manifests of the cargoes.

The Transylvania University

It is now established on such a plan, that education may be had at it, on as extensive a plan and as moderate terms, as at any institution of the kind in the Union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles Lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the usual course of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpose, will teach the French language.

Those who wish to study Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a professor appointed for that purpose. An extensive law library is provided for the use of the students.

And such as intend to study Medicine, may be instructed in Anatomy, Chemistry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Physic; there being two professors appointed, to lecture on those different branches.

Board may be had at the University at the moderate sum of fifteen pounds per year. For this sum, students will be clothed, and their cloaths washed and mended—they will furnish their own bedding, candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the teachers will reside in the house; consequently proper attention will be paid to their morals.

Good boarding may likewise be had in the neighborhood of the University, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for those who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the students at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for those who make use of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and every dollar in a year for those who attend the practice of medicine. No student will be received or continued, unless he conforms to these regulations.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the present month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.
Lexington, Kentucky, 2
April 26th, 1799. 5

HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,
(FROM LONDON.)

DEOS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has formed a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mr. Wm. Rains, on Short Street, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the strictest punctuality and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber can easily request all those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts standing open and cannot pay them at present, will please to call and close them by giving their notes.

Alex. Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grass.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Fox's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Madison county.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1/3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,500 acres in Madison county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Freeman's creek, Lincoln county.

230 acres Cove's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVAL.

April 18, 1799.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoke-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to

R. W. DOWNING.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

Charles Humphreys

Has removed his store to the house lately occupied by auj. C. Beatty, where he has just opened a handsome assortment of

Fresh Goods.

Lexington, April 15, 1799.

WILSON'S GRAMMAR,

Price 2s 6d.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE,

IN MOUNT STERLING.

One of which lots is a TANYARD, though which runs a constant stream of water; together, with a good stock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be found single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799. 531st.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

BOOKS;

Among which are the following, Viz:

- ROLLIN'S ancient history,
- Ruffin's modern Europe,
- Plutarch's Lives,
- Stramont's embassy,
- Elegant extracts in verse,
- Do. do. epistles,
- Godwin's political justice,
- Enquirer,
- Guthrie's customs of Greece,
- Travel of Anacharsis,
- Myetinus on man,
- Locke, on the human understanding,
- Gentil, on education,
- Johnson's lives of poets,
- Zimmerman, on solitude,
- Stewart's philosophy,
- Morley's geography,
- Sheridan's dictionary,
- Estlin's do.
- American revolution,
- Jefferson's Virginia,
- Kean's Federalist,
- Spectator,
- Guardian,
- Melton's essays,
- Cook's voyages,
- Johnson's works,
- Keeling,
- Jett books,
- Robinson Crusoe,
- Schrevel's Lexicon,
- Lezard's Greek Testament,
- Young's Dictionary,
- Lucian's dialogues,
- Cicero's Delphini,
- Virg. Delphini,
- Rational's rudiments,
- Homer's Iliad,
- Hutchinson's Xenophon,
- Neoplatonist,
- Livius, Clark's, Cordeirand Erasmus,
- Selecia e Profanis,
- Whitehead's works,
- Ironmont,
- Wat's glory of Christ,
- Late of Watts and Doddridge,
- Baxter's Saints' rest,
- Gold Gliding,
- Flavel's shiningday spirituality,
- Navigation do.
- Lowth's flairs,
- Cloud of witnesses,
- Grace abounding,
- Pilgrims' progress,
- Holy war,
- Dave's sermons,
- Walker's do.
- Night thoughts,
- Edwards on contemplation,
- on affliction,
- Carroll's on sinners,
- Do. do. funeral,
- Kocher's life,
- Life of Gardner,
- Fisher's catechism,
- Blair's lectures on eloquence,
- sermons,
- Robson's fourfold duty,
- William on the Sabbath,
- on the sacraments,
- Doddridge's title and preface,
- Watts's hymns,
- Newton on the prophecies,
- letters,
- Hervey's sermons,
- letters,
- imitations,
- Realities of Hervey,
- Newton's letters to his wife,
- Common prayer books,
- Milner's paradise lost, and regained,
- Wat's psalms and hymns,
- psalms,
- hymns,
- Ohney do.
- School bibles,
- Talmage's,
- Waller's and Dilworth's spelling books,
- American selection,
- Joseph Andrews,
- Italian,
- Baker's analogy,
- Ferguson's astronomy,
- Death of Cain & Abel,
- Dutch almanacs,
- Chap books, primers,
- psalms,
- Ledgers and journals,
- Blank books of several kinds,
- Best quilts and wafers,
- Together with a number of other useful books.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash, than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

TROTTER & SCOTT

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette:

Price 21s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

.. SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office

NOTICE.

THAT Commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon county, will meet on Saturday the 26th instant, at an improvement about three quarters of a mile above Hornback's mill, made by David Williams for Benjamin Caley, in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting said improvement, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN RADCLIFF.

JOHN REED.

July 2, 1799.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN at the sign of the SHEAF of wheat, just back of the court-house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIDWELL.

Lexington, January 18, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND, and of beautiful TRUTH, viz:

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 detached lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

220 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LOCATING NEAR THE VILLAGE KANKAKEE.

In the Illinois district, new county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or command for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 900 in 8 grants of 120 acres—490 in a grant of 247 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kankakee, opposite the village of the same name.

504 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kankakee.

3850 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kankakee, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river.

Also one lot in the town of Kankakee, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 430 lbs. of very good Gunpowder

A TANYARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tanyard, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandise, or Saddle, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the flares. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS.

Wm. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a flock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

ROBERT BARR.

March 26th, 1799.

Alexander Parker

HAS just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARD WARE,

QUEENS &

CHINA WARE,

Which he will sell on moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, June 12th, 1799.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, on the night of the 4th of July, 1799, a Negro man, about 24 years old, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, by the name of PHILL BURLEY, yellowish complexion, thick lips, spreads his mouth when he laughs, has a bad fear on his left little finger, occasioned by a reap-hook; took with him a mixed calico coat, with a split on the left shoulder, narrow bands, with the pockets inside, a pair of mixed overalls of country cloth, white shirt, and marieles vest. Also a mulatto man nearly the same age, rather smaller, and nearly the same height—both a peace out of the left side his nose, one of his fore teeth out, took with him divers cloths unknown—his name MAJOR, once called by the name of JAMES, sometimes by the name of PETER ROBINSON; if rightly examined, will reply, why do you think I? Or, what makes you think I? If the above negroes are taken and confined in any jail, so that the subscribers get them again, the apprehender shall receive ten dollars, and if brought home shall receive the full reward with reasonable charges.

William Sutton.

John Sutton jun.

TAKE NOTICE.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, fishing, or fowling, upon the tract of land on which I now live, on Hickman's creek. I regret that reasons which weigh with me, should impel this measure.

B. Netherland.

14
PUBLISHED BY J. M. HARRIS, at the Kentucky Gazette Office, in Lexington, on Wednesdays, at 10 o'clock, and on Saturdays, at 12 o'clock. For the year 1799, the price is \$1.00. For the year 1800, the price is \$1.25. For the year 1801, the price is \$1.50. For the year 1802, the price is \$1.75. For the year 1803, the price is \$2.00. For the year 1804, the price is \$2.25. For the year 1805, the price is \$2.50. For the year 1806, the price is \$2.75. For the year 1807, the price is \$3.00. For the year 1808, the price is \$3.25. For the year 1809, the price is \$3.50. For the year 1810, the price is \$3.75. For the year 1811, the price is \$4.00. For the year 1812, the price is \$4.25. For the year 1813, the price is \$4.50. For the year 1814, the price is \$4.75. For the year 1815, the price is \$5.00. For the year 1816, the price is \$5.25. For the year 1817, the price is \$5.50. For the year 1818, the price is \$5.75. For the year 1819, the price is \$6.00. For the year 1820, the price is \$6.25. For the year 1821, the price is \$6.50. For the year 1822, the price is \$6.75. For the year 1823, the price is \$7.00. For the year 1824, the price is \$7.25. For the year 1825, the price is \$7.50. For the year 1826, the price is \$7.75. For the year 1827, the price is \$8.00. For the year 1828, the price is \$8.25. For the year 1829, the price is \$8.50. For the year 1830, the price is \$8.75. For the year 1831, the price is \$9.00. For the year 1832, the price is \$9.25. For the year 1833, the price is \$9.50. For the year 1834, the price is \$9.75. For the year 1835, the price is \$10.00. For the year 1836, the price is \$10.25. For the year 1837, the price is \$10.50. For the year 1838, the price is \$10.75. For the year 1839, the price is \$11.00. For the year 1840, the price is \$11.25. For the year 1841, the price is \$11.50. For the year 1842, the price is \$11.75. For the year 1843, the price is \$12.00. For the year 1844, the price is \$12.25. For the year 1845, the price is \$12.50. For the year 1846, the price is \$12.75. For the year 1847, the price is \$13.00. For the year 1848, the price is \$13.25. For the year 1849, the price is \$13.50. For the year 1850, the price is \$13.75. For the year 1851, the price is \$14.00. For the year 1852, the price is \$14.25. For the year 1853, the price is \$14.50. For the year 1854, the price is \$14.75. For the year 1855, the price is \$15.00. For the year 1856, the price is \$15.25. For the year 1857, the price is \$15.50. For the year 1858, the price is \$15.75. For the year 1859, the price is \$16.00. For the year 1860, the price is \$16.25. For the year 1861, the price is \$16.50. For the year 1862, the price is \$16.75. For the year 1863, the price is \$17.00. For the year 1864, the price is \$17.25. For the year 1865, the price is \$17.50. For the year 1866, the price is \$17.75. For the year 1867, the price is \$18.00. For the year 1868, the price is \$18.25. For the year 1869, the price is \$18.50. For the year 1870, the price is \$18.75. For the year 1871, the price is \$19.00. For the year 1872, the price is \$19.25. For the year 1873, the price is \$19.50. For the year 1874, the price is \$19.75. For the year 1875, the price is \$20.00. For the year 1876, the price is \$20.25. For the year 1877, the price is \$20.50. For the year 1878, the price is \$20.75. For the year 1879, the price is \$21.00. For the year 1880, the price is \$21.25. For the year 1881, the price is \$21.50. For the year 1882, the price is \$21.75. For the year 1883, the price is \$22.00. For the year 1884, the price is \$22.25. For the year 1885, the price is \$22.50. For the year 1886, the price is \$22.75. For the year 1887, the price is \$23.00. For the year 1888, the price is \$23.25. For the year 1889, the price is \$23.50. For the year 1890, the price is \$23.75. For the year 1891, the price is \$24.00. For the year 1892, the price is \$24.25. For the year 1893, the price is \$24.50. For the year 1894, the price is \$24.75. For the year 1895, the price is \$25.00. For the year 1896, the price is \$25.25. For the year 1897, the price is \$25.50. For the year 1898, the price is \$25.75. For the year 1899, the price is \$26.00. For the year 1900, the price is \$26.25. For the year 1901, the price is \$26.50. For the year 1902, the price is \$26.75. For the year 1903, the price is \$27.00. For the year 1904, the price is \$27.25. For the year 1905, the price is \$27.50. For the year 1906, the price is \$27.75. For the year 1907, the price is \$28.00. For the year 1908, the price is \$28.25. For the year 1909, the price is \$28.50. For the year 1910, the price is \$28.75. For the year 1911, the price is \$29.00. For the year 1912, the price is \$29.25. For the year 1913, the price is \$29.50. For the year 1914, the price is \$29.75. For the year 1915, the price is \$30.00. For the year 1916, the price is \$30.25. For the year 1917, the price is \$30.50. For the year 1918, the price is \$30.75. For the year 1919, the price is \$31.00. For the year 1920, the price is \$31.25. For the year 1921, the price is \$31.50. For the year 1922, the price is \$31.75. For the year 1923, the price is \$32.00. For the year 1924, the price is \$32.25. For the year 1925, the price is \$32.50. For the year 1926, the price is \$32.75. For the year 1927, the price is \$33.00. For the year 1928, the price is \$33.25. For the year 1929, the price is \$33.50. For the year 1930, the price is \$33.75. For the year 1931, the price is \$34.00. For the year 1932, the price is \$34.25. For the year 1933, the price is \$34.50. For the year 1934, the price is \$34.75. For the year 1935, the price is \$35.00. For the year 1936, the price is \$35.25. For the year 1937, the price is \$35.50. For the year 1938, the price is \$35.75. For the year 1939, the price is \$36.00. For the year 1940, the price is \$36.25. For the year 1941, the price is \$36.50. For the year 1942, the price is \$36.75. For the year 1943, the price is \$37.00. For the year 1944, the price is \$37.25. For the year 1945, the price is \$37.50. For the year 1946, the price is \$37.75. For the year 1947, the price is \$38.00. For the year 1948, the price is \$38.25. For the year 1949, the price is \$38.50. For the year 1950, the price is \$38.75. For the year 1951, the price is \$39.00. For the year 1952, the price is \$39.25. For the year 1953, the price is \$39.50. For the year 1954, the price is \$39.75. For the year 1955, the price is \$40.00. For the year 1956, the price is \$40.25. For the year 1957, the price is \$40.50. For the year 1958, the price is \$40.75. For the year 1959, the price is \$41.00. For the year 1960, the price is \$41.25. For the year 1961, the price is \$41.50. For the year 1962, the price is \$41.75. For the year 1963, the price is \$42.00. For the year 1964, the price is \$42.25. For the year 1965, the price is \$42.50. For the year 1966, the price is \$42.75. For the year 1967, the price is \$43.00. For the year 1968, the price is \$43.25. For the year 1969, the price is \$43.50. For the year 1970, the price is \$43.75. For the year 1971, the price is \$44.00. For the year 1972, the price is \$44.25. For the year 1973, the price is \$44.50. For the year 1974, the price is \$44.75. For the year 1975, the price is \$45.00. For the year 1976, the price is \$45.25. For the year 1977, the price is \$45.50. For the year 1978, the price is \$45.75. For the year 1979, the price is \$46.00. For the year 1980, the price is \$46.25. For the year 1981, the price is \$46.50. For the year 1982, the price is \$46.75. For the year 1983, the price is \$47.00. For the year 1984, the price is \$47.25. For the year 1985, the price is \$47.50. For the year 1986, the price is \$47.75. For the year 1987, the price is \$48.00. For the year 1988, the price is \$48.25. For the year 1989, the price is \$48.

